

The Massillon Independent.

HOLE NO 1808

MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 9, 1896

XXXIV—NO. 41

INNESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Commissioner, Commissioner of New York and Pennsylvania, and the Office second floor over R. W. Store, South Erie street, O. Will give strict attention to entrusted to his care in Stark joining counties.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, President, J. H. Hunt.

PHYSICIANS.

I. KILLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, No. 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

RAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

L. & CO., manufacturers of Tenth wheels, Portable, Semi-Portable, and other machinery, etc., Main street.

ON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Conn.

Proprietor, manufacturers of a variety of Merchant Bar and Black Iron.

LON GLASS FACTORY, manufac.

Green Glass Hollow Ware, Bottles, etc., Main street.

LON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufac.

of Bridges, Boats and General Iron.

GROCERIES.

LYER & SON, Established in 1832, dealing in all kinds of Country Produce, in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, Main street.

COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,

Jewelry, Silverware, Magical, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

KS...

umas that are so much beyond in style and quality for the every one who sees the goods will buy—23 inches wide—and the price is \$1.25.

lot of Silks—Black Brocade

white stripes, 50c—Silks that are our story, and we'd like to read of this paper, same as they can see how this silk business. A collector for waists, reception and owns that are right up to the onable idea, on the same low that this store does all its

sortments of fine black dress

just come in—50c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9, \$9.50, \$10, \$10.50, \$11, \$11.50, \$12, \$12.50, \$13, \$13.50, \$14, \$14.50, \$15, \$15.50, \$16, \$16.50, \$17, \$17.50, \$18, \$18.50, \$19, \$19.50, \$20, \$20.50, \$21, \$21.50, \$22, \$22.50, \$23, \$23.50, \$24, \$24.50, \$25, \$25.50, \$26, \$26.50, \$27, \$27.50, \$28, \$28.50, \$29, \$29.50, \$30, \$30.50, \$31, \$31.50, \$32, \$32.50, \$33, \$33.50, \$34, \$34.50, \$35, \$35.50, \$36, \$36.50, \$37, \$37.50, \$38, \$38.50, \$39, \$39.50, \$40, \$40.50, \$41, \$41.50, \$42, \$42.50, \$43, \$43.50, \$44, \$44.50, \$45, \$45.50, \$46, \$46.50, \$47, \$47.50, \$48, \$48.50, \$49, \$49.50, \$50, \$50.50, \$51, \$51.50, \$52, \$52.50, \$53, \$53.50, \$54, \$54.50, \$55, \$55.50, \$56, \$56.50, \$57, \$57.50, \$58, \$58.50, \$59, \$59.50, \$60, \$60.50, \$61, \$61.50, \$62, \$62.50, \$63, \$63.50, \$64, \$64.50, \$65, \$65.50, \$66, \$66.50, 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LETTERS TO BILL NYE

HE ELUCIDATES THE MONROE DOCTRINE FOR A CORRESPONDENT.

And Gives Some Information About His Youthful Ambition to Be a Tragedian and How He Was Outstripped—A Dark Examination Paper.

[Copyright 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]
A gentleman friend writes to ask about the present editions of the Monroe doctrine in this country. The Monroe doctrine affords much comfort to those who are kept indoors during the winter. On long winter evenings, together with doughnuts and hard cider, it serves to pass the time most delightfully for elderly men who are exempt from taxation and military duty.

In forming a readable 300 years ago or more I cannot believe that this country fairly agreed to honor every 10 cent riot in South America or to put ice on



every hot tamale there or elsewhere which, under the name of a revolution for the purpose of establishing a republic, might rob and pillage and destroy, hoping to flee for safety to the parent republic.

When James Monroe said in 1823 that "we should care for no attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, and that we could not view any intervention for the purpose of oppressing governments on this side of the water whose independence we had acknowledged or controlling in any manner their destiny by European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States," he did not realize that revolutions and associated sizes of republics would some day become a business, and that the time might come, too, when the department of state at Washington would be kept so busy recognizing new and prating republics that other and more important business would have to be abandoned.

In less than two years Mr. J. Q. Adams, then president, and Mr. Monroe's secretary of state when the above doctrine was composed, saw that the spirit of the Monroe doctrine needed more careful education, and so he said at the time of the congress of American powers at Panama in 1823 that "an agreement between all the parties represented at the meeting that each will guard by its own means against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders may be found desirable."

Though I may be the warm friend of a high protective tariff theoretically and a vigorous smuggler in practice, I am not bound by any law, local or international, to pick from jail every culprit who may inadvertently adopt and overdo the above doctrine.

So, while in a conservative way we might swap cherry pecton and beads for the state of Pennsylvania and then declare our independence, the sentence of private and personal rebellion and the custom of producing revolutions regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays need not be at all times aided and abetted by the power republic.

Second.—You were misinformed about my ambition to shine as a tragedian when young. I did do a little amateur acting and once went to a neighboring town quietly on rubbers, in fact—to act out on the stage, but gave it up.

In the great field of tragedy I had a girl friend at school who was my equal and rival in that line for several years but at the end of that time she took to the ballet and so of course outstripped me.

Third.—No, children do not mean to be inebriated in their remarks. They speak freely and without the shackles of superposition upon their tongues. A little girl neighbor the other day went to church for the first time, and her aunt asked her on her return how she enjoyed it.

"Not at all, auntie," said she. "They was vewy wude people—off wude. They had breakfast and never give me a bite."

Emeline, Gosson, Ind.—Yes, you may address me as "My Dear Mr. Nye." You understand, of course, that it can never ripen into anything ripier than that I like your heart to heart letters, but must caution you about cherishing any false hopes of impairing the tissues of my tough and obdurate heart. There are days, too, Emeline, when I do not feel like writing in the way you seem to prefer. We will be good friends, and I will be glad at all times to hear how you are making it out in your hand to hand context with the world and the spelling book. Write whenever you cannot resist this feeling, and if I cannot get time to read your letters there is a young man assisting me this winter who will attend to it.

Second.—You err from a grammatical standpoint in your novel, a copy of which you send me. On page 289 you say, "I was one of six others to dine at this delightful place." You should

avoid a dinner, Emeline, that makes you "one of six others." Sometimes pudding sauce will do that.

Generally a great many inquiries come to me regarding the advancement of the colored people. I am glad to note that there is a wholesome ambition among them to improve, and that it is bearing fruit too. Here, however, is an examination paper turned in by a teacher who desired a license to spread abroad such knowledge as he possessed. The examination occurred in the Per Dee country and is absolutely bona fide:

Question.—What effect has tobacco on the teeth?

Answer.—It give your teeth a red look.

Q.—What on digestion?

A.—Eaten flour bread with thanks.

(2) It causes the digestion to be weak and watery, and it cause uss to be sick of the stomach.

Q.—What on the bones?

A.—Meat is on the bones. (2) It affects the bones woss than the flesh.

Q.—What on the flesh?

A.—Skin is on the flesh.

Q.—Which is more injurious, chewing or smoking, and why?

A.—Smoking is more injurious then chewin because it effect your lungs chewing only effect your teeth and gives you a bad breath.

Q.—What can you say of cigarette smoking?

A.—They will effect your lungs. (2) They stop the groth of the young.

Q.—What effect has intoxicating drink on the digestion?

A.—It cause them not to diges well it cause the appetite to grow but the fat is not sound, and it burn your haslet all to pieces.

Q.—What on the brain?

A.—Fire on the brain. It cause them to be addle and they loosing a part of they sense for a while and when they get sober it will come back again.

Q.—What on the muscles?

A.—Flesh on the muscle.

Q.—What on the nerve?

A.—A log heart on the nerves.

Q.—Give a brief account of the settlement of South Carolina.

A.—It was settle by the milshman and they fort hard keeping the endrian back so they might settle.

Q.—Give an account of the contest of 1876 in this state.

A.—The publican party got defeeted and has been defeated ever sice.

Q.—What is a sentence?

A.—Click round is a sent nee.

Q.—What are the principal parts of a sentence?

A.—The beginning and the ending.

Q.—Name your country senator and representatives.

A.—Grover Cleveland and Ben Tillman.

I do not know what a haslet is. Will some kind friend give us a little light on the haslet? What bearing has it on digestion? Is it due east or south of the gull, and is it larger in a colored person than in a white one? Will some confirmed inebriate—either dark or light, as they say where the colored vote is very much sought after—kindly throw a flood of light upon this question, so that every school child, black or white, bond or free, shall know what the haslet is?

A young man who says that he is living on a farm near Backport, Me., and working it on shares, while his team ekes out a somewhat precarious livelihood by subsisting on the liches that grow in great abundance on the north side of a large boulder which bounds his farm on the east, asks what the personal feeling is between Thomas B. Reed and General Harrison.

I do not know what it is. I think, however, that it is entirely friendly. Mr. Reed may have said in his buoyant way what might have been called or perverted into criticism, but it was only designed as repartee.

I may be pardoned for saying that I remember such a little passage, and as it did not amount to anything I repeat it to show that there is no malice in what Mr. Reed says, only he would joke General Harrison just as freely as he would a plain taxpayer like myself.

The talk turned upon General Harrison, and the party being politically mixed, some ungodly Democrat said something rather flippant, and Mr. Reed added a line to give piquancy to the joke, whereupon General Joe Hawley remarked legally and with great spirit that while so and so were taking place,



as referred to in the previous conversation, General Harrison was putting down the rebellion and saving the Union.

"Yes," said Reed, "I know. But he didn't do all of it."

Last week a home missionary who did much to preach the Christian religion into North Carolina, and who is now introducing the Bible into New Jersey, returned for a short visit to the Blue Ridge, and especially Bear Waller, near my estate. Years ago he entered the village in a suit of spotless black, and toward evening a friend saw him returning a perfect wreck as regards

clothes. He was a sight to behold. He had red clay and mud and swamp grass and aquatic plants all over his system, and the general impression was that the missionary had been wallowed in the swamps by some fresh water who was in better training than he.

Recently a friend asked him about it. "Yes," said the missionary, "I remember it. It wasn't a fight. It was a baptism. I had a convert up in Bear Waller who seemed to have his heart set on immersion. You take most of our brands that we snatch from the burning, and the higher up the headwaters they live and the less moisture there is in the neighborhood the more they yearn for immersion, and the bigger they are the more they seem set on a general renovation in a boundless pond."

"This man weighed a good deal over 200 pounds, and he had been as wicked as a man could be so far away from town. If he had been where he could have had gas and modern ways, he thought he could have piled up a bigger mass of sin, but he allowed that when you come to see how thin the settlement was he thought he had made some local reputation as a sinner."

"He was not only a massive man, but he had a stiff leg. Now, we dammed up a small branch so as to get a little depth of water, and the wife of the 'brand' agreed to help me, but the bottom of the creek was like grease, for that red clay has mica in it, and not only the ungodly man, but the preacher also, stands in slippery places at a baptism, and so, when I would put that man under, his stiff leg would fly up, and when I put the leg under he would float otherwise."

"In the midst of it the wife got scared and fled. My feet slid out from under me, and the yellow water closed over us both. But there wasn't room for both of us to drown in comfortably, and especially after kindly hands had ripped out the dam."

"As the waters subsided the salubrious climate took its place, and, barring the influx to my clothes, I regard the baptism as a success, not so much, of course, from a spectacular point of view, but as a general submerison and symbolic 'June fresh.'"

Bill Nye

Precisely as Stipulated.

A citizen with a swollen jaw was hastening along one of the principal streets of the city when a sign in front of a tall building caught his attention. It was as follows: "Painless Extraction of Teeth Free."

He stopped long enough to note the number of the door on which the business indicated by the sign was carried on, and then hurried inside and made his way to the dental parlor.

"Is this the place where you pull teeth without pain free?"

"Yes, sir," said one of the painless extractors on duty.

"Well, I've got a grinder that's been giving me a good deal of trouble. I wish you'd yank it out."

The sufferer took his place in the chair and opened his mouth. The operator, after applying to the swollen gum a pungent lotion of some sort, speedily relieved him of the offending molar.

"Thanks," said the caller, clanking down and picking up his hat.

"That will be half a crown," remarked the dentist.

"Half a crown?" echoed the other. "I thought it was free. That's what you told me a minute ago, and it's what you say on your sign."

"Just so. Did it hurt you any?"

"Yes, it hurt a little."

"That's right. We do our painless extracting free, exactly as we claim. When it hurts, we charge for it. Half a crown, please."—The Lits.

The Reason.

Robert was spending the summer in a town near Glen Rapids, and the visitors in the hotel made many excursions to the rapids, and Robert heard a great deal of talk about "shooting the rapids."

One day he watched a party starting out, and directly afterward hurried to his mother, saying: "Mother, they keep telling that story about shooting the rapids every day, and I don't believe it."

"Why, Robert! Why don't you believe it?"

"Well, they never take a gun, and nobody's ever brought home any rapids."—Youth's Companion.

The Wrong Sex.

The Rev. Anthony Timmins, though a very excellent person, was scarcely an fait with the manners and customs of society. Having received an invitation to stay for a day or so at a big country house, he went to ask his friend De Vere's advice. "You must take a servant," said De Vere. "Everybody does."

Mr. Timmins took his friend at his word—and took one of his maidservants to the country house. He does not yet understand the coolness of his reception there.—Argonaut.

A Home Thrust.

Herr Becker—Marie, it strikes me you've been a lot of precious time with your poodle!

Fran Becker—Poor creature! I often feel sorry for him. He has no club to go to of an evening and amuse himself four or five hours at a stretch.—Deutsche Soldatenhort.

On Publication.

"Do you pay for poetry?" asked the pretty girl.

"Yes," replied the editor, with some hesitation.

"What do you pay?"

"Compliments,"—Pearson's Weekly.

Distillation.

"Did mamma's little boy hurt his darling head? Come here and let mamma kiss it and make it well."

"That's got so it don't cure any more, mamma. Put on some arniky."—Chicago Record.

CIRCUS CLOWNS' LIFE.

Winter Is the Dull, Hard-Times Season With Them.

ARE IMPROVIDENT AS A CLASS.

"Old Budd" Hawes Affords a Peep Behind the Scenes—The Hours Are Short and the Work Not Arduous—How Many New Jokes and Scenes Are Invented.

This is the season of the year when life is many degrees removed from the humorous for the average circus clown, for now he is "laid off" and is obliged to hustle around for any sort of engagement that will provide a support for himself and his family until the time "when the robins nest again" and the tenting season opens. A clown is not usually a frugal man—a fellow who puts by a certain sum each week to last through the winter, when there is no regular employment for him. At the close of a long tour he considers himself in great luck if he has enough cash on hand to carry him home, buy a few presents for the wife and children and pay the current household expenses for a couple of weeks. Then, and not until then, does he realize that it is necessary to stir about. If the members of his family are to continue to consume food with reasonable regularity.

One of the best known clowns in the "perfess" is old Budd Hawes of Chicago. For more than 20 years old Budd has been engaged in making people laugh, and his travels have taken him from one end of the country to the other.

Very few people know of the everyday life of the clown or his struggle to give the public new jokes, but the clown just as every times as a man. All his stuff is packed in a big trunk, which is placed in the dressing tent by the property man. It is moved out and set up the same position every time. I made up at noon for the parade, again at 2 o'clock for the regular performance and at 8 o'clock in the evening for the last performance. I am usually back to my trunk in the eve by 11:30. It is a very comfortable life when one is accustomed to it. Of course when there is a big rush, and we are a little late in some towns, the whole crew of us have to turn out and help the "travels" clean house.

There is a good deal in making up things. The paint pot and baggy trousers have a great deal to do with making the people laugh.

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When we gobbled up Canada in a week or so we would shut her out there, and then, with a hearty laugh, he said we might induce Russia and Brazil to shut down on her too. All that her people at home could get would be sauerkraut and lager beer from Germany, and they couldn't live long on that. England would have a broad riot at home as well as a war in America and maybe another one or two in India and Egypt. The senator has concluded there will be no fight, but if there is I am ready, with plenty of other boys, to take a hand for my country against England at any time.

CHARLES KELLY.

JASPAR LEON LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

Cleveland has called Salisbury's bluff. If there is a come back and a war, I will be one of the first to follow the banner of Uncle Sam.

CYCLING ON THE ICE.

The Sport Promises to Become Popular Among Wheelmen During the Winter.

The true cycling crank does not cease riding because the weather drops to zero. He puts on a warm sweater or two, dons

MAUL DAVIDSON ON HER ICE CYCLE.

big mittens and "scorches" over the frozen roads and even over the ice and snow. If he loves to combine cycling and skating, he purchases one of the new ice bicycles and enjoys many a fast run over the gleaming surface of the river or lake.

A year or two ago John S. Johnson attracted a good deal of attention owing to the fact that he had made over the ice on a patent bicycle that was built exactly like a bicycle, except that the front wheel was a solid one. The hind wheel's tire was fitted with spikes which dug into the ice as the rider pedaled and drove the odd machine forward at a high rate of speed.

The ice machine was called the ice bicycle, and it was at once popular with many children and skaters. This winter, Not Long ago, Miss Mabel Davidson, who claims to be a good skater, was skating on the ice of Lake Erie in a New York park, and was very much pleased with the machine. "I would like to ride 500 miles a day," she would say, "if I could." The machine is quite different from that of an ordinary bicycle, as there is no jolting or bumping, which at times seems rude.

The ice bicycle is intended not only for recreation, but for traveling on snow. The long runner, or skate, which replaces the front wheel of the bicycle, in itself is made for ice skis, but when the machine is used on snowed roads a metal shoe is fitted over the skate, and it is claimed that the machine will carry a rider over the smooth or rather snow or ice at a greater speed than a regulation wheel will.

Charged to Her Employer.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 6.—Miss Gussie Rosecrans, who until Dec. 18 resided in this city at 131 Rock street, with the family of her employer, A. S. Cleveland, has died in New York, as the result of an operation. Before dying she made a statement charging her employer with having caused the condition which made the operation necessary.

A Prohibitionist Persecuted.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Jan. 6.—In the contempt case against Herbert Root, attorney for the State Enforcement League, Judge Rose has sentenced the defendant to 30 days in jail and fined him \$200. He was also disbarred from practicing in his district. No time was allowed for appeal, and Root was placed in jail. This is because he is a Prohibitionist.

Found \$100 in Gold.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 6.—Edward Engle of Herndon has been astounded when, in clearing the cellar of a house that he has just rented, he found \$100 in gold concealed in a small opening that had been covered with an old brick. Mr. Engle intends to make a thorough examination of the premises in the hope of finding more treasure.

\$30,000 For the National Guard.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—Adjutant General Stewart has furnished to the various commands of the national guard the last half of the allowance for the past year, amounting to some \$30,000, with the deductions for flannel, kersey, etc. The guard is reported in a flourishing condition. The annual report will be made public shortly.

Will Not a Candidate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Chairman J. W. Hinkley of the Democratic state committee, states that Senator Hill has no thought of permitting his name to be used in the presidential candidacy, and that Mr. Whitney will effectively remove himself from consideration as a candidate.

Train Strikes a Street Car.

ELIWOOD, Ind., Jan. 6.—A west-bound special on the Lake Erie and Western has collided with an electric street car on the Anderson street crossing in this city, fatally injuring Charles Hines, an employee of the American Tin Plate company, and seriously injuring several other passengers.

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Train Strikes a Street

GREAT BRITAIN'S GRAB.

Causes Which Raised the Venezuela Question.

BOUNDARY DISPUTT REVIEWED.

Why We Are Interested In the Encroachments of England on the Territory of a South American Republic—The Monroe Doctrine and Its Present Application.

Since the Venezuela question has developed into an international crisis between this country and Great Britain, it is interesting to take a hasty glance at the cause of all the trouble and briefly review the conditions which have led up to it.

It is not a very large tract of country that England wants, but it is very valuable. There are no less than gold mines—and the glitter of the precious metal has often aroused the cupidity of John Bull.

The question is one of principle, however, with the government and not of value. We are not particularly interested in the welfare of the Spanish American republic in her disputes with adjacent native nations or in her frequent revolutions, but we are interested in upholding the doctrine of President James Monroe, who declared that any attempt on the part of the European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States "as dangerous to our peace and safety" and would be opposed accordingly.

Great Britain has 15 years had a foot hold in South America gained when she

an amicable and honorable settlement of the dispute. We have followed this course on the assumption that the issue was one of historical fact, eminently adaptable for admitting of arbitration, and that the territorial claims of each party had a fixed limit, the right to which would, without difficulty, be determined according to the evidence.

The claim now stated to have been put forth by the authority of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow its historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently undefined.

If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern.

Our First Proposition.

As early as 1888, therefore, the United States government took firm ground on the straightforward proposition that the whole ultimate issue between Venezuela and Great Britain was one of historical fact, capable of determination only by arbitration, according to the evidence. This view found positive expression in the joint Venezuelan resolution of the last congress, passed unanimously, which declared that the controversy turns exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts.

Consequently Secretary Olney's dispatch of last July is, above all other considerations, an explicit affirmation of a thoroughly established policy of state. It is also a declaration of that policy, in that it in turn invokes the Monroe doctrine as applicable to the matter. The entire practical situation may be summed up as follows:

Our government completely refuses to

recognition that forcible occupation gives Great Britain any title to territory claimed by Venezuela, which, west of east of the arbitrary Schomburgk line, must therefore be considered as British territory, in its entirety, in the hands of the British government.

All considerations of historical fact in the Venezuelan controversy hinge upon one simple question: What were respectively the geographical positions of the Venezuelan republic when it declared its independence in 1811 and of British Guiana when it was acquired by treaty from Holland in 1814? There is no other question involved for England and the United States, and it is a question which has been settled by the evidence of the laws of nations.

From 1811 to 1814 England never maintained a slightest interest in the territory which she claimed to be an important part of the Atlantic colonies, at the time of the American revolution, and she was not interested in it until she was forced to give up the territory to the United States in 1814.

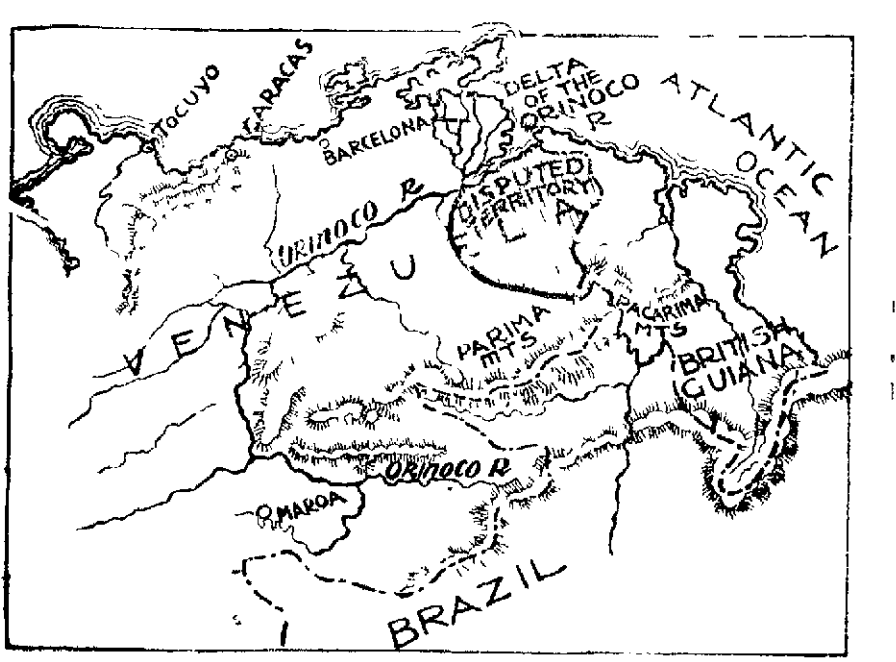
The whole question according to the American law of it is one of boundary lines, and to settle it the commission will have to turn back several pages of history and search many dusty records.

Purely a Territorial Controversy.

The dispute turns wholly upon the strong demand made by our government that the territorial controversy, in its entirety, shall be submitted to impartial arbitration. The outline which the president gives in his annual message to Secretary Olney's dispatch to Ambassador Bayard says with great authority that our government insists on arbitration as to the whole of the territory and in the most significant words, England's assumption that a portion of the territory already belongs to her, and therefore cannot be put to the risk of arbitration is utterly rejected.

In the language of the message, the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is dissatisfied to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in dispute, and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it.

The arbitrary line referred to in the president's message is the famous Schomburgk line, beginning at the mouth of the Orinoco river and pursuing an irregular course southward to the Brazilian frontier. This is the line that Lord Salisbury now insists upon as the boundary between the two republics, and he refuses absolutely to submit to arbitration any of the territory east of it. As a matter of fact England is now, and has been for more than ten years in full control of all the country east of the Schomburgk line. Venezuela asserts that she has the right to the territory east of the line, and the United States insists that she has the right to the territory west of the line.



MAP SHOWING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

compelled the Dutch to cede her a portion of Guiana. This colony is known as British Guiana. It adjoins Venezuela on the south. The boundary line of this province has long been in dispute. The British have occupied the disputed territory and British miners and colonists have seized on the fertile fields and gold mines there.

Failing to get any satisfaction from England after various requests to vacate the territory, Venezuela appealed to the United States. For several years our only reply to this appeal was in the form of mild suggestions to England. These suggestions had little effect.

A little stronger stand was taken in our text communications in the summer of 1892, when the boundary dispute was again on the agenda. Lord Salisbury's recent answer to this was that Great Britain had nothing to arbitrate.

President Cleveland's message to congress, which has caused all the world to recognize that a commission be appointed to settle the question. Then it was found to be impossible to get Venezuela to arbitrate. She would not even allow a commission to be set up and get out of flight, provided Uncle Sam does not back down, and the rest is not much danger of his doing that.

The whole question according to the American law of it is one of boundary lines, and to settle it the commission will have to turn back several pages of history and search many dusty records.

Origin of the Schomburgk Line.

The Schomburgk line was an arbitrary point of view, and the Orinoco river was not a line, but a river. The Schomburgk line was an arbitrary point of view, and the Orinoco river was not a line, but a river. The Schomburgk line was an arbitrary point of view, and the Orinoco river was not a line, but a river.

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WEDDING COSTUMES.

A HANDSOME DRESS MADE OF THE NEW SWANSKIN SILK.

It is Elegant and Rich Without Being Fussy or Overdone. The Wearing of Orange Blossoms Is Optional—Taking Fancies In Fashion.

(Special Correspondence.)

New York, Dec. 30.—There are always wedding days in the winter, and the dresses are prettier than ever—so very enticing that it is really not wonderful that girls rather prefer them to bloomers. To walk along the street clad in the handsomest winter costume that could be designed or purchased causes but little remark. The daintiest ball gown is only one of many, but the wed-

England Repudiated the Treaty.

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Heart Disease Cured.

By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

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Jingoism seems to be becoming popular here. Mr. Cleveland has become a jingo, so has President Kruger and also Emperor William. At last accounts the Sultan of Turkey and the editors of the New York World and Post constituted a great triumvirate in favor of letting things alone.

The rebuke to Briceism in Ohio reduces the speculative senator from Ohio to the position of Sampson after the fair lady had bereft him of his locks. Some of the Democratic members of the general assembly who are amazed at their own independence, now want to exhibit it by declining to give him their votes as the minority caucus candidate for senator. Naturally thus make Mr. Brice sad, but as the brethren refuse to offer him this compliment, he is laboring hard to force it out of them. Poor Brice! These are difficult times for speculation both in and out of politics.

In an extremely interesting personal letter from Wm. A. Ulman, of Denver, who is in the thick of the mining excitement in Colorado, he says: "It is difficult to determine how long the boom is going to last. There will be no cessation of activity in mining stocks and mining matters generally, for a year, and it is probable that the impetus given in that time will be permanent. No one in Denver or in Colorado thinks or talks of very much else than mining matters. Everybody is dabbling in stocks and in mining enterprises of every imaginable character. A great deal of money is being made, and the outlook is certainly very promising. My friend—has made \$40,000 this last year on Cripple Creek."

FUTURE OF FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

A dry subject, but an important one, and one affecting a large proportion of the entire population, is the question of adjustment of rates in fraternal insurance organizations. A special committee on statistics has sent a report to the fraternal congress, in which theory as contrasted with experience is fully discussed. It has been accepted as sound doctrine in theory, in the beginning of orders, that through the process of addition and lapses a standard of average age could be maintained that should not increase, as an order was longer and longer in business. Experience has shown that during the incipient period of an order, conditions more or less abnormal obtain, and that a general increase in the mortality rate takes place, wholly due to the increasing average age of members. Take the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Royal Arcanum, for example. It is found that in spite of their increase in membership and lapses, the death rate has increased from 7 and 8 to the thousand in 1885, to 9 and in one case 10. The issue confronting the orders is this:

Are they to put themselves on a perpetuating basis, or to fill a temporary place, and die a natural death as increasing cost and the rise of newer organizations destroy their usefulness.

The committee then proposes, that the benefit be a fixed sum, that the contribution or rate be graded to age, or to the risk of dying; or if the contribution be flat, demands that the benefit should be graded to time of continuance or such other modification, that shall bring contribution and return to their proper proportions.

The committee pronounces the rate fixed for life at the age of entry, by nearly all fraternal orders, "faulty in theory and unsound in practice," and declares that the error can be rectified. Leading the rate at age of entry to minimize the cost of advancing years is the old plan of reserve. But this plan has been condemned, generally, by fraternal orders, because it has been improperly administered. Properly adjusted, it would make protection certain and work wrong to no man. Undoubtedly it would increase the cost of management, but the proposal has the merit of sound business principle.

The advancing rate with advancing years is suggested. This is called the term plan, and is used by old life insurance companies as a part of all endowment policies. It has never been popular, for the reason that in advanced age the rate is so high as to amount to prohibition. The step rate or term plan might be so modified by adjusting each advancing term to an age when the rate would become such a burden as to be intolerable, that the accumulations would then take care of the excessive cost of the future. This idea seems to impress the committee very favorably. If the present rates cannot be raised, there remains but one remedy, and that is to reduce the promise of performance to an honorable ratio with contribution.

The committee recognizes the long standing conviction that the cheapness of the old way will always prevail, but wisely says the formative period of these associations has passed, and the education

period should produce a business adjustment that can be effected without shock. It trusts that prejudice and an undue sense of security will not stand in the way of proper consideration of the suggestions thrown out.

MATTHEW ARNOLD AND SALISBURY.

Matthew Arnold, writing to his mother in 1870, took occasion to make the following remarks about Lord Salisbury, who presided at Oxford at a meeting which had conferred on Mr. Arnold an honorary degree: "He is a dangerous man, though, chiefly from his want of any true sense and experience of literature and its beneficent function. Religion he knows, and physical science he knows; but this immense work between the two, which is for literature to accomplish, he knows nothing of, and all his speeches pointed this way. On one hand he was full of the great future of physical science, and begging the university to make up her mind to it and to resign much of her literary studies; on the other hand he was full—almost defiantly full—of counsels and resolves for retaining and upholding the old ecclesiastical and dogmatic form of religion. From a juxtaposition of this kind nothing but shocks and collisions can come; and I know no one, indeed, more likely to provoke shocks and collisions than men like Lord Salisbury."

This is almost prophetic. Matthew Arnold was a brother Englishman, a man of literary attainments, a lecturer and a noted critic. In the light of the incidents of the present, he was correct in his estimate of the man twenty-five years ago, when he said, "He is a dangerous man." It remains to be seen whether the English people will allow him, in the gratification of his dull, overbearing, aristocratic predilections to plunge the two foremost civilizations of our time into a war whose end none can foresee, and whose consequences are dreadful to contemplate.

A WORD FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In his message to the general assembly Governor McKinley put in a good strong plea for the early completion of the Massillon state hospital. He paints the exact facts in strong terms and it is fortunate for the institution that he has done so.

That portion of the message dealing with the unfinished hospital is as follows: "There is urgent necessity for immediate completion and occupancy of the Massillon state hospital. The present capacity of the Cleveland state hospital is very greatly over-taxed. There are 979 patients actually present in the hospital, of which the normal capacity is 850. There are but six rooms in the entire institution that have but one bed, and at least seventy-five patients sleep on beds in the halls. Within the past year the superintendent of the institution has been compelled to decline more than 100 applications for admission because of want of capacity to accommodate the unfortunates, and in addition thereto has returned to the county infirmaries of that portion of the state sixty-seven patients.

"The condition of the insane in the county infirmaries of this district is such as to demand relief as speedily as possible. Their apartments are over-crowded and the facilities for their care and keeping are very inadequate. For the sum indicated in the report of the board of trustees, the hospital could be made ready for admission during the year 1897 of fully 500 patients. This accommodation would relieve the congested state of the Cleveland state hospital and provide for the accommodation of the insane now in the infirmaries of that district, as well as relieve the other asylums in the state. Not less than 200 inmates have in the past few years been transferred from the Cleveland state hospital and from that district to the hospitals at Toledo, Columbus and Dayton, and to this extent take the place in those institutions of the patients of those districts rightfully entitled to admission therein."

THE STATE OF UTAH.

By proclamation of the President Utah has now become a full fledged state. The New York Sun thus discusses the former territory and its people: "The dominating power of the Mormon church in the politics of Utah was exhibited in last year's elections, as it had been in all previous elections; there being its long Territorial history, and there is an apprehension in some quarters that the supremacy of Mormonism under the state government may lead to the enactment of certain measures, even measures favoring polygamy, by the legislature, which could not be enacted so long as Utah was a territory. We hardly think that there is reason for such an apprehension. The State Constitution contains this guarantee: 'Nor shall any church dominate the state, or interfere with its functions,' and also the further guarantee: 'Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.' The first of these guarantees is one which is too vague for definition. As to the other guarantee, its terms are those of certitude, and any violation or evasion of them by the Utah legislature would call for the interference of the Federal judiciary.

"The Mormons of Utah constitute four-fifths of the population, and we have no doubt that the constitutional prohibition of polygamy is unsatisfactory to many of them. The Mormon missionary, Bishop Hart, who is a member of the Mormon priestly 'Order of Melchizedek' and a Utah politician who served in the last territorial legislature, expressed his opinions on the subject very plainly in an interview with a Sun reporter which we printed last Sunday.

We were not surprised by his statement that the Mormon voters had elected, and would hereafter elect, state and local functionaries belonging to their faith or acceptable to the believers in it. They have the right to do that.

"Whether Democrat or Republican," said the bishop, "there will not be a state officer of other than our faith, either elective or appointive, unless the church so wills it. There is not a district judge who can escape his responsibility to the Latter Day Saints, and with two exceptions there will not be a sheriff in Utah who is not of our selection."

"Even if that be true, it cannot be regarded as a direct violation of the letter of the constitutional provision: 'Nor shall any church dominate the state, or interfere with its functions.' In voting only for Mormons, the Mormons may exercise a right; but they certainly run against the spirit and the intent of the Utah constitution, and they are sure to rouse religious prejudices of the most undesirable kind.

"Far more offensive to the moral sense of the country were Bishop Hart's words about polygamy. 'President Woodruff,' he said, referring to the president of the Mormon priesthood, 'has suspended the ordinance for plural marriages, but it has not been repealed. When we are free from federal interference, the temple will be the scene of the solemnization of the marriage rites that were suspended.' And this adulterous Mormon bishop confessed to the reporter that he himself had three wives, to whom he will soon add a fourth wife.

These are abominable and shameful statements. The scheme thus spoken of by the Mormon bishop cannot be carried out. It is in direct violation of the state constitution of Utah, for which nearly all the Mormons there voted a short time ago. 'Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.' This provision must be enforced. It surely will be enforced, either by power of state or against it. The Mormon church is not so strong as the government of Utah, or so strong as the government of the United States. Polygamy cannot be tolerated, much less can it be authorized in any part of our orderly and law-abiding country.

THE INDEPENDENT'S BABY.

The Salem News declares that: "The Independent has been honored as no other newspaper in the land, and some of its more pretentious contemporaries have just cause for envy. A fond mother and father in Massillon have named their baby daughter Ruby Independent Kaylor. Should she prove to be an independent and good after grown to womanhood as the paper for which she has been named, there will be at least one new woman worthy of some young man's admiration and affection."

A PROUD DISTINCTION.

The Alliance Post says: "The Massillon Independent has been highly honored. A fond mother and father in Massillon have named their baby daughter Ruby Independent Kaylor. There are many independent girls in America, but this is probably the first one to be given the name of Independent."

THE VOICE OF THE GROWLER.

Hear Him Complain—All the World is Saddy Out of Joint.

Mr. Editor—Were not the old times better than these? Even the weather seems to be out of joint. Who remembers that we ever had a continuous rain of seven days at Christmas time? Our real wants are luxuries, and our habits have become extravagant. We are pampered in indulgence and surfeited with riotous living. As a result we wax fat and die at middle life of apoplexy or a rashly premature old age. The young man of 40 or 50, and the man at the full maturity of his powers at 70 and above are not brought forth by the travail of these modern methods.

The political war paller and the schauming politician have crowded out the statesman and patriot of the past. We have now a school of politicians whose aspirations are only less excessive than their effrontery. One glorious statesman has the job of parceling out a lot of campaign committees, and his patriotism exhausts itself in ignoring the claims of a whole commonwealth of representative citizens supposedly because of hated and growing rivalries somewhere within the bounds of that state. Another gang of statesmen hastens to buy up all the hotels in a Western city in anticipation of the meeting of the great national party of the future in that Missouri town.

Our most pious statesman, whose administration is not closing with great honor, returns from a duck hunt Sunday and at once fires off a volley in defense of the Monroe doctrine, perhaps because his duck firing was not an unbounded success. He fired the patriotic heart, but the people are returning to their senses and the conviction grows that the doctrine of Monroe needed no defense and some other plots will have to be developed before His Excellency can see his way clear to a fourth call and a third term in the White House.

These are the materials out of which we carve Presidents. All sorts of schemes are manufactured and worked by all shapes and all sorts of cranks. The Presidency is not going up and down the whole land with a light seeking for a suitable man to fill its highest office. The scheming politician would make his own calling and election sure before old Diogenes could get his lamp trimmed and lighted. The same or similar methods are prominent in the church today. The most favored ministers are not the messengers of a free salvation, but they who are the most successful moneygetters, or the builders of great houses of worship with all appliances for carrying on fairs, bazaar, theatricals and suppers. The word of God is expounded with zeal and fidelity still, but this costs a small figure when future appointments are made. Name the great men in church and state, in the lecture field, in the dramatic world, in poetry and art, and then compare them with the lights of a past age. It is a regrettable fact, perhaps, but not less a fact, that the result will not be at all creditable to the human product of these last days.

Massillon, O., Dec. 28, 1895.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous, and keep you from sickness later on.

HE WANTS TO HOLD ON.

J. O. Kreighbaum Refuses to Give Up the Office.

CANTON, Jan. 7.—The same trouble is being experienced here that was met in Youngstown, Cleveland and other county seats throughout Ohio. A commissioner is to be appointed, but J. A. Kreighbaum, whose term expires, does not want to step out. He says he can hold over under the statute, which declares that he is to serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

Commissioner Kreighbaum insists that the statute does not say "appointed and qualified," hence will hold to the office on that hypothesis. The probate judge, the recorder and the auditor are preparing to appoint R. B. Crawford, of Massillon. The appointing board is Republican, and Kreighbaum is a Democrat.

The decision of Judge White, of Cleveland, who says that two members of the board of commissioners may conduct the business, was read to the commissioners today, and while legal advice is being sought, the matter has been laid over until Wednesday.

AN INSANE MAN CAPTURED.

The Beach City authorities placed Cornelius Cyron in the hands of Sheriff Doll, this morning. Cyron is about 35 years of age and is insane. He has, no doubt, escaped from an asylum somewhere, but he can give no information as to where he came from. For more than a week Cyron has been loitering about Beach City. Most of the time he spent in the woods or along the railway tracks. He suffered greatly with the cold and would have frozen had he not been cared for. An effort will be made to find where Cyron belongs.

BLACKMAN'S CONDITION.

Wm. Blackman, the negro who broke jail on last Thursday, is in a critical condition. His frozen feet cause great suffering and they may have to be amputated. Dr. F. St. the jail physician, is making every effort to save them.

HIS DECISION RESERVED.

Judge Henry Wise has not yet handed down his decision in the motion argued on Saturday to dismiss the case of the Canton & Wooster railway against the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway. The motion was made by the counsel for the defense.

Solomon Simon, trustee of the Penn. Liquor Company, of Canton, began suit today against Margaret and Patrick Burk to recover payment of a promissory note given in the sum of \$250.

BONDS AND THE BANKS.

The Position of Local Money Institutions on the Bond Issue.

A New York paper sent out the following telegram on Monday to all of the national banks in the country: "We today ask all national banks, whether in the President makes a call to replenish the gold reserve they will consider it patriotic duty to take the bonds on a 3 per cent. basis. Will you invest and to what extent? Reply prepaid."

Neither the First nor Merchants national banks of Massillon sent any reply to the inquiry. The Union wired as follows:

"If government would issue circulation to national bank to pay of bonds and discontinue the tax on the same, national banks would take two hundred million bonds."

"UNION NATIONAL BANK."

Jacob Erick, president of the Wayne county National bank, immediately wired in return: "Will take one hundred thousand dollars 3 per cent. bond at par. Don't want any bonds at a premium."

Col. C. V. Hard, cashier of the Western national bank, telegraphed: "Will take a hundred to hundred and twenty thousand on 3 per cent. basis."

One of the Massillon bankers who preferred not to be quoted said Tuesday morning that he would buy bonds if he knew how to secure them. In his mind, the government surety bond the purchaser would much rather take than the ordinary business man did not want to be bothered with them. If the bonds could be placed in sub agencies, or bought over the counters of banks or other institutions upon payment of the price they would doubtless be taken up just as they were during the war.

Tomorrow—Which Tomorrow?

Why do you delay? You are likely to be worse tomorrow than today. There is no standing still in nature or in sickness when fastened on the system. A chronic headache, dull pain at the base of the brain, frequent dizziness, pain or burning sensation in stomach, after meals, specks before the eyes, frequent dizziness, heart palpitation, loss of memory, difficulty in fixing your mind on your work, listlessness, lack of usual ambition, worn out, all run down feeling, sleeplessness—which is it? No matter which, but you feel the warning which nature sends over the nerve telegraph system of your body when repairs are needed on the line.

Delay to mend the message increases the damage to be repaired. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer repairs, strengthens and restores lost nerve force. It is so made that it cannot fail to help any and all nerve diseases—and nine-tenths of all diseases are, or are attended by nerve troubles. Dr. E. Greenaway, East Palestine, Ohio, says that "Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer has been remarkably effective in cases which have come under his observation. It can be relied upon to be always effected as represented to restore lost or weakened nerve force and bring back full healthful vigor." Sold by the Salsman Drug Co., Z. T. Baltzly, and F. E. Seaman.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

AGAIN BEHIND THE BARS.

Half Frozen Jail-breaker Blackman Returns to Prison.

ALL NIGHT IN A SWAMP.

Unable to Walk and Suffering Terribly, the Runaway Begs to be Taken Back—A Heavy Damage Suit—Real Estate Transfers.

CANTON, Jan. 6.—George Blackman, the negro who escaped on Thursday from the county jail, after a desperate fight with Turnkey Wendling is again safe behind the bars. Blackman is much the worse for his break for liberty and on the night of his flight nearly perished. Being scantily clad, the zero weather had a terrible effect on the runaway. His feet are so badly frozen that they have become useless, and suffering terribly. Blackman applied at a farm house on Sunday and asked to be turned over to the Stark county authorities.

He was driven to the infirmary and there was secured by the sheriff. Since breaking jail Blackman has not been more than five miles from Canton and all day Friday was hidden in a haymow. His feet were frozen on Thursday night while hiding in a swamp.

Blackman is a desperate character and is wanted in several places. In Virginia he was connected with a murder and recently served a sentence in the penitentiary for manslaughter committed in Cayahoga county.

MASSILLON TRANSFERS.

Robert Hammonds to Peter Smith, parts of lot No. 73 and 574, \$500.

John Burkheimer to Henry Lantz, lot No. 63, \$175.

Eli G. Miller to Ed C. Segner, 20 100 acre, \$325.

E. A. Heckert to Philip Rhine, 10-100 acre, \$400.

Conrad, Dangler & Brown to Charles Heckert, 29 100 acre, \$150.

Edward L. Ryer to Eleanor Royer, lot No. 504, \$1,000.

George Strifuss to Elizabeth Sibila, 52 100 acres in Perry township, \$650.

Mary Morley to John Metzler, 62-100 acre, Perry township, \$500.

HE WANTS DAMAGES.

John B. Duffy, recently being acquitted on being tried for embezzling the proceeds of a horse sale from Peter Gruber and E. L. Haymaker, by whom he was employed, has sued for \$20,000 for false imprisonment.

Richard C. Ruppard, of Canton, has sued Adam W. Young for \$10,000, for selling her husband, John L. Ruppard, liquor.

A PLAN TO RAISE MONEY.

Women of the Cemetery Association Announce Their Purpose.

The Massillon Women's Cemetery Association had its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. It was suggested that it would be well if each member of the association would agree to try and earn as much money as possible by individual effort between this and April 1st, when the proposed work in the cemetery will probably be commenced. The excellent plan followed by the ladies of St. Timothy's church will be adopted, and at an experience meeting held April 1st, the ladies will hand over their earnings, great and small, and tell what can be accomplished by any one or the good of a praiseworthy object. The work of the entertainment committee will be continued—but each member is requested to understand that she is no way accountable to this committee, or to the officers of the association for the manner in which she may prepare a help on the grand work.

Lively as a Cricket.

Although in the first instance as sluggish as a tortoise, the kidneys become as lively as a cricket when a healthful impulse is given them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a promoter of activity in these organs which counteracts a tendency to lithargy and disease. In action of the kidneys, it should be remembered, is the first stage of those long-continued maladies against which the resources of medical science are too often exhausted in vain. Peril is forestalled by the Bitters, which avert Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel and the troubles arising from a weak bladder. Equally efficacious is it in breaking and eradicating material, bilious and nervous ailments, dyspepsia, constipation and rheumatism. Appetite and sleep are improved, and convalescence hastened by its beneficial action. Either when health is slightly overcast, or impaired, the value of this restorative and preventive medicine is speedily made manifest.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

For Sale—A 13 horse traction engine, water tank, Wooster double picket mill, new buzz saw, all in first class order. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Call on or address JAMES BUTTERMERE, North Lawrence, O.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Advertised Letters. List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon January 7, 1896.

BAITZLY, Helenbeck, Mrs. D. W.

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CHEW AND SMOKE

MAIL

THE PUREST THE BEST

PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

GEORGE T. CRAWFORD WINS.

A brief telegram from Columbus announces that George T. Crawford, of Massillon, was nominated by the Republican caucus, for journal clerk of the House, on the third ballot. The place is a good one, and pays five dollars a day during the session. Mr. Crawford is the son of Capt. R. B. Crawford, who will become a county commissioner on Monday. He is young and a good accountant and penman.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—[By Associated Press.]

The House Republican caucus nominated without opposition the following: D. L. Sleeper for Speaker; Chas. H. Basler, Speaker pro tem; John R. Malloy, of Columbus, chief clerk; journal clerk, Geo. T. Crawford, Stark county; message clerk, John T. Richards, Perry county; recording clerk, Miss Whitney; sergeant at arms, Andrew Jackson.

The Senate Republican caucus named John C. Hutshupillar, of Gallia county, for president pro tem. Alex. Caine was renominated clerk of the senate.

W. H. Fuller, Fulton county, journal clerk; Howard Gilke message clerk; Scott of Canfield, Campaign county, engrossing clerk; A. S. Oglesby, Campaign county, enrolling clerk.

Recording clerk, H. S. Roach, of Noble county; sergeant-at-arms, Fos. Hayward, first assistant, Jerry Bachman, of Cleveland; second assistant, Thomas Haupt, of Hancock.

CHRISTINA MORGENTHAU.

Death of an Aged and Long Time Resident of Massillon.

Last evening at 8:15 o'clock there passed away an aged and respected resident, Mrs. Christina Morgenthau, wife of the late Peter Morgenthau, death resulted from gangrene with which she had been suffering for the past two months. Mrs. Morgenthau was the eldest of four children, of Charles J. and Marie Barbara Bommeler, both of whom died several years since.

She was born at Milheim on the Rhine in the State of Baden, Germany, May 2, 1820, being over 75 years of age at the time of her death. Mrs. Morgenthau, together with her parents and grandparents, came to this country in 1834 being then a girl about 14 years of age. After landing in New York, they traveled via the Erie canal to Buffalo and Canada, where they remained for about a year. From there they came on to Massillon, via Lake Erie and Ohio canal and settled on a farm in Lawrence township, four miles north-west of this city. She was married to Peter Morgenthau in 1843, and removed to Massillon four children and six grandchildren survive her. The deceased was a devout Christian, having been connected with the St. John's Evangelical church ever since its organization here. She was also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the same church.

A Most Remarkable Remedy.

A German chemist has discovered a remedy which has effected miraculous cures in cases of Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Brachitis, Sprains, Swellings, Chills and Lam bago and all severe acute pains with one or two applications and hundreds are cured daily. It acts equally promptly on horses. This wonderful remedy is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Pain Expeller, 1c. In 25 and 50 cts. bottles. No risk in buying it as money is refunded when it proves the contrary. Do not fail to try it.

Write—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The food! Why didn't he take Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

NEW MEN IN CONGRESS

THIRTY-FOUR REPUBLICANS FROM SIXTEEN SOUTHERN STATES.

Phenomenal Career of Congressman Settle of North Carolina—An "Independent Protectionist"—The New Member and the Speaker—Free Silver in the South.

[Special Correspondence.]

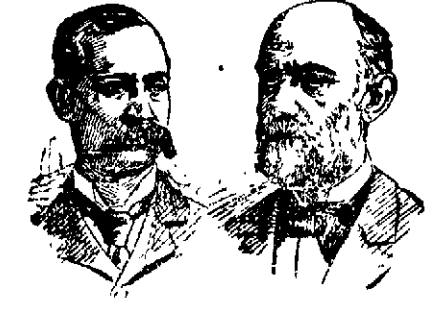
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Taken by classes, the southern Republicans in congress are by far the most interesting class, being so very new and, as it were, so very unexpected. In fact, the south has been Democratic so long that many have forgotten their history. Hon. George H. Noyman has been referred to as "the first Republican congressman from Texas." He is an able man and a very solid one, but not the first of his party from that state. In the first years of reconstruction the cotton states, from Reno to the Rio Grande, were almost solidly Republican, and when the first Democrat from Texas, Captain Connor, entered the house in 1870 Ben Butler made such a furious fight against him that he would certainly have been ousted if he had not been a Federal veteran. Indeed it was not till 1875 that the Democrats had a majority from the old south. But this is only a reminiscence.

New Men From the South.

From the 16 states once called the south there are in this congress 34 Republicans, but 23 are from the five border states and 3 from the old Republican stronghold of east Tennessee. In the Fifty-third congress there were 7, of whom 3 were from the border states and 2 from east Tennessee, leaving from the rest south only the honored Murray of South Carolina and Hon. Thomas Settle of North Carolina. As the latter gentleman is the sole Republican survivor of the Fifty-third congress from the south and is credited with having engineered the fusion which captured North Carolina he has attained a rather dizzy prominence, but he bears it well. He has had a phenomenal career, indeed, as a precocious youth. He was admitted to the bar at 20, elected district attorney at 22, elected to congress at 27, and now, at the age of 30, is in his second term and the recognized leader of his section.

The new men from the south have borne their honors most becomingly, but some of the gangs which followed them here have amused old spectators by their refreshing innocence.

Hon. Alonzo Craig Shuford of the Seventh North Carolina district is a traitor aggravated by the fact that the newspapers and the first official list of this congress set him down as a Repub-



HON. ALONZO CRAIG SHUFORD.

lican, whereas he is a Populist of the most pronounced sort, believes in the whole Omaha platform and is half sorry there isn't more of it to believe. North Carolina has indeed been badly misrepresented in the papers. The Democrats declared from the start that these called Populists were Republicans in disguise and, when the terms of the fusion were carried out in the election of senators, that there were "virtually two Republican senators, as Marion Butler was one." In truth, the boot is on the other leg, as we say in Paris. It would be much nearer correct to say that there are two Populist senators, for, though Mr. Pritchard is ranked as a Republican, he is certainly the mildest one on finance that I have run against since greenback days of west.

An Independent Protectionist.

Hon. Richmond Pearson of the Ninth North Carolina district ran as an "Independent Protectionist," and so records in the directory, but aside from meets I doubt if he could be still more paradoxical as the son of Hon. Romulus V. Linn, who was elected as a Republican, and so classes himself, but has already introduced a bill for cutting all the silver bullion produced in the United States and expels to make the fight of his congressional life on that line. He also wants all the silver bullion now owned by the government coined into dollars at the old ratio, and all the national debts paid off in these dollars and half in gold. He is a very ready and stocky gentleman of 34 and looks exactly like a successful farmer, but is a lawyer. He is also a very pleasant talker, and his year reminiscences would make a very readable article. "I joined the Confederate army at 17," he says, "and got my disabling wound at Chancellorsville. I will remember that as I lay wounded Lieutenant Colonel Hill, Lieutenant Mansfield Campbell and Lieutenant Robert A. Bullock, all of my company, lay dead just in front of me. As to politics, I was always a Democrat till I read Cleveland's first message and saw that there was to be war on silver. Then I left the party and have fought it ever since."

Now, isn't that a rather queer sort of Republican, who left the Democratic party because it was opposed to silver? Hon. Harry Skinner and Hon. William F. Stroud of the First and Fourth North Carolina are, like Mr. Shuford, Populists from the start, the former a lawyer, the latter a farmer. With very rare exceptions, members go into caucus with the party by which they were elected and support its measures, but were it not so I should set down the whole North Carolina delegation in both houses as silverites and Populists. Perhaps the busiest man among the southern Republicans is Hon. Walter Evans of the Louisville

MONEY TO LIBRARIES

SOME ENORMOUS REQUESTS BY PUBLIC SPIRITED MEN.

New York's Great Consolidated Library Not So Large as Those of Boston, Cambridge or Chicago—The Most Liberally Endowed Libraries in the Country.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries with the Tilden library fund gives to New York city one of the most richly endowed libraries in the United States. The Tilden fund is about \$1,700,000. The Lenox library is worth \$2,000,000. The Astor family gave to the Astor library more than \$1,000,000. This makes the value of the consolidated library nearly \$5,000,000, which is the greatest endowment in the history of American libraries. The only library which approaches these in this respect is the Newberry library, in Chicago, to which was left property which has been appraised at various amounts from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. There are less than 60 libraries in the United States having an endowment as great as \$500,000. The most wealthy of these endowed institutions are:

Newberry library, Chicago	\$3,000,000
University of Minnesota library, Minneapolis	800,000
Auburn Theological seminary, New York	623,000
Boston Athenaeum	537,700
Lehigh university, Pennsylvania	443,436
Library company of Philadelphia	433,700
Harvard university	322,600
Cornell university	300,000
Cole library, Cleveland	300,000
St. Francis hospital library, New York	300,000
Easton Public library, Mass.	300,000
Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.	250,000
American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston	123,578
Chicago Historical society	123,578
Worcester Public library, Mass.	123,578
St. Louis Public library	123,578
Long Island Historical society, Brooklyn	123,578
American Antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass.	115,518
Northwestern university, Evanston, Ind.	115,000
Bancroft Public library, Maine	115,000
Peabody Institute for the Blind, South Boston	107,500
Apprentices' library, Philadelphia	107,500
Fulton library, New York	100,000
American Geographical society, New York	100,000
Columbia college, New York	100,000
Peabody Academy of Sciences, Salem, Mass.	100,000
Grosvenor Public library, Buffalo	100,000

Add together all the endowments in excess of \$50,000 which belong to the libraries of the United States, and you have a grand total of about \$12,500,000, of which the endowments of the Newberry library, Chicago, and the consolidated Astor Lenox-Tilden library, New York, have nearly two-thirds—that is, those two libraries together are richer twice told than all the other great libraries in the United States combined.

Endowments and Actual Value.

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CURIOUS COSMOPOLITAN RESTAURANTS ON THE COAST.

One May Dine in the Manner of a Different Country Every Night in the Week. A Dirty Italian Restaurant on the Water Front That Is Very Popular.

One of the features of cosmopolitan San Francisco is its restaurants. Every foreign colony boasts of a place where its native cooking can be had, and adventurous San Franciscans who care to look these places up can dine in the manner of a different country every night in the week. If an elaborate Chinese dinner, with its dumberless impossible courses, each accompanied by sweetmeats, proves unattractive, a Hawaiian dinner, with poi and salted fish, can be had by walking a few blocks. For those who like highly spiced dinners there are the Italian and Spanish restaurants to choose from, and for those with small appetites, who look for novelty in service, there are the Turkish restaurants, with their unpronounceable dishes and delicious coffee.

The most popular of the foreign restaurants are the Italian. There are several of these scattered about the Latin quarter, which are much frequented by San Franciscans on account of the excellence of the cooking. Most of them are dirty, very dirty, as to floors and walls, and the Italians are not over squeamish regarding the table linen. When a party of Americans enter, however, there is a general shuffle among the waiters to secure the service of the table and the prospective tip. The question of precedence being settled, the wine stained tablecloth is whisked off and replaced by one not always newly laundered or else suspiciously damp.

These restaurants are rarely on the main streets and have to be approached through dark alleys. One situated behind the county jail occupies the back room of a small Italian grocery store. In going there one is reminded of dark deeds and ship-stillies, but the dinner is worth the journey. The chef of this place is famous for cooking "Italianini," a paste made by himself and cut in strips and cooked with a sauce made of tomatoes, spices and mushrooms. It is extremely rich and very peppery, but all Italian dishes are strongly seasoned with chili peppers.

The dinner is attended with great ceremony. A bottle of their sour claret is served with each dinner. Every Italian drinks about two quarts of it with his dinner, so the bottle supply sometimes runs short. In this event the waiter goes to the bar, fills an empty bottle from a demijohn, drives a cork, and then carries the bottle to the table where it is needed, sometimes four feet from the bar, and impressively producing his cork-screw draws the cork as carefully as though he were handling the finest burgundy. His demeanor is so serious throughout the performance that one dare not look amused.

A very popular restaurant is Bazzuro's, which is situated near the water front. This is greatly patronized by the Italian fishermen, who file in after their day's work, still wearing their gum boots and smelling strongly of their craft. It is also frequented by the Italian vegetable gardeners, who drive in from the outskirts of town, and after disposing of their stock stop to dine. When the place is reasonably well filled, there is a babel of voices. They are all talking at once, and out of the confusion the word "scudi" is often quashed above all others.

This means money, which the proprietor says, with a shrug, "they talk about all the time, all the time." The fishermen bring the best of their day's catch here, and the gardeners offer their choicest vegetables. The chef, whose kitchen is back of the dining tables and in full view of the room, is a merry fellow, and between his juggling feats, tossing his pan into the air to turn the cooking fish or meat exchanges gossip and jests with the diners. This place is kept comparatively clean. The floor is covered with sawdust and the ceiling festooned with gaudy colored paper cut in fanciful designs. Two parrots add to the general din, and all sorts and conditions of cats prowl around the floor.

The restaurant is conducted by two brothers, one of whom waits on table, while the other attends bar and looks after the cash receipts. Every Italian after dining stops at the bar for a chat and a drink. Instead of a liquor, the host pours generous glasses of claret for himself and his guests, and these are speedily tossed off. A casual visitor, after witnessing this ceremony about 25 times in quick succession, is apt to grow nervous about the health of the host, but he appears none the worse for his conviviality at the end of the evening. The younger brother sometimes relieves his brother at the bar. He is quite as hospitable, and his invariable drink being absinthe and seltzer his case seems even more alarming.

This restaurant, at 7:30 in the evening, when dinner is in full swing, presents an odd sight, the Italians sitting around the tables, most of them with their hats on, gesticulating and talking excitedly across the room, while they roll the spaghetti round their forks and dexterously transfer it in yard lengths to their mouths. A butcher, with all the marks of his trade about him, occupies a table with the policeman on the beat, who gets the best service of all; a few men about town, who have heard of the chef's fame, and forget the unsavory looking company in their enjoyment of the plates, and often a table or two taken by young society girls with their chaperons and escorts. The girls consider a dinner at Bazzuro's a tremendous lark.

The Americans do not venture on the claret so generously served with the dinner. A flask of Chianti is ordered in its stead, and the proprietor always proffers the empty flask to the youngest member of the party as a souvenir.—San Francisco Letter

ANNOUNCING LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Booming of Cannon at Daylight Gave the News to Washington.

Most people were sleeping soundly in their beds when, at daylight on the morning of April 10, 1865, a great boom started the misty air of Washington, shaking the very earth, and breaking the windows of houses about Lafayette square, and moving the inhabitants of that aristocratic locality to say once more that they would be glad when Union victories were done with or should be celebrated elsewhere. Boom! boom! went the guns, until 500 were fired. A few people got up in the chill twilight of the morning and raced about in the mud to learn what the good news might be, while others formed a procession and resumed their parades—no dampness, no fatigue, being sufficient to depress their ardor.

But many placidly lay abed, well knowing that only one military event could cause all this mighty pother in the air of Washington, and if their nap in the gray dawn was disturbed with dreams of guns and of terms of armies surrendered to Grant by Lee they awoke later to read of these in the daily papers, for this was Secretary Stanton's way of telling the people that the Army of Northern Virginia had at last laid down its arms, and that peace had come again.

But the great news had really reached Washington the night before (Palm Sunday), and a few newspaper men and others of late habits, who were up through the darkness and the dampness of these memorable hours, had sent the glad tidings all over the Union from Maine to California and had then unbent themselves in a private and exclusive jollification. When the capital was broad awake and had taken in the full value of the news, the fever heat that had fired the city on the day after the fall of Richmond did not return. Popular feeling had culminated then, and after that great event there was nothing that could arouse us, not even if Jeff Davis himself had come to Washington to surrender.

The streets were shockingly muddy, but were all alive with people singing and the music of brass bands and shouting exulting cries, and there were for spectacles. General Lee was called on, and many others, and he was escorted, amid cheering, and to his quarters, and then to the city. The day after the news gave another holiday to the city, and many business houses, and the business employees assembled in the great circle of their building and sang "Old Hundred" with thrilling, even tear-compelling, effect. Then they moved in a body a mass the ground to the White House where the president was at breakfast, and some of them with "the Star Spangled Banner"—Noah Brooks, in Century.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

Edith Sessions Tupper's Observations From the Metropolis. (Special Correspondence.)

New York, Dec. 30.—The up to date Gotham woman appears to be a firm advocate of the apothecary of the hideous in the way of ornaments. I sat opposite a woman in an "L" train the other day who, irreproachably gowned and bonneted, wore among the laces at her throat a gawsony ebony coffin as a brooch. A smart young woman who spent the summer in Paris called on me one day last week. As she threw back her velvet cape I noticed a thin thrust among the jet fringes of her bodice. It was a golden gallows tree, and from it dangled the golden corpse of a hanged man. I expressed my horror at this misguided freak of fancy. "Why, that's my mascot!" exclaimed the young lady. "I picked that up in Paris. Every other woman was wearing a gallows for good luck."

Quite a recent fad in the line of ornamentation is to have diamonds set for eyes in the head of the mink or sable of your fur boa. I know a great swell who took her \$400 diamond earrings and had them set in the head of her ermine boa. The boa was stolen about a week after ward.

One of the gowns in the trousseau of Miss Emma Rockefeller, the daughter of the Standard Oil magnate, was shown me by an obliging modiste. It was an evening robe of palest turquoise satin. There was a deep berth of cream duchesse lace falling over the shoulders. This was headed by a roll of turquoise velvet, knotted here and there in butterfly bows. There was also a pointed belt of the pale blue velvet. It was a simple and exquisite robe.

There is fashion in everything, even in eggs and butter. In these quarters of the town where wealthy people dwell are the damnest dairy shops imaginable that cater to the swell trade. Here fancy butter, with the stamp of some famous farm, sells as high as \$1.75 per pound. The eggs, each in a compartment of a gaudy paper box, are also stamped "Strictly fresh" and retailed for 50 cents per dozen. The cream and milk from these fancy dairy shops are usually delivered at fashionable houses by a servant in livery.

Yvette Guilbert, whose advent has been the theatrical event of the week, is not a pretty woman. She is ugly, gaunt and slavishly in gait. The songs she sings are of a pasty nature, and her act no Yankee can understand, however much he may profess to. I think the public will soon weary of this latest French freak. I saw her on Broadway a day or so since. She looks very like the caricatures of herself and would pass easily for a fine de siccule poster. Her eyes are knowing and her hair an extraordinary shade—a sort of delicate ginger.

That miserable, wretched little beast, the dachshund, that waddles its way for some time into fashion's ranks, has a rival now in the Aberdeen terrier. The fashionable young woman now parades Fifth avenue of a morning leading the spry and lanky little Scotch dog, who seems an owner in every other dog le meeting, growing and shopping and carrying a clip on his shoulder. Fox terriers, French spaniels and pugs are not in it these days. In fashion, as elsewhere, every dog has his day.

The dean of Barnard college, the woman's annex of Columbia, is Miss Emily James Smith, the youngest woman to hold a position in the country. Miss Smith is a fair, elegant looking, with a most serene and intense manner. She was born in New England, and is now in England, but it is only in England that heavier damages are awarded for a broken heart than for a broken leg. The offense is all but unknown in the French law courts, which is not that Frenchmen are less inclined to it or that the French girl is less bringing her sentimental troubles into court. To show English sentimentality, I have recently prepared French poems of both sexes are upon this subject it is enough to say that a young lady who attempted to turn her wounded feelings into cash would be regarded as only a degree less mean than the faithless man.

The very small number of suits for breach of promise have always been supported by a plea that the lady was put to expense, and there must be some evidence of an intent to deceive. Damages in any case are very small beside the royal amounts awarded by English juries. Recently an action for breach of promise a Frenchman was brought into the Third Paris police court. The lady and her father, as nearest friend, produced a bill showing that they were £50 out of pocket for the broken engagement. They might have had this; but, badly advised, they put on another item of £350 for the moral prejudice. The French judge did not understand this, and he dismissed the case.—London News.

AT THE MERCY OF A CATARACT.

Perilous Adventure of an Acrobat Under the Niagara Falls.

"I was pretty near heaven for half an hour," said H. C. Prentice, the acrobat. Acrobat Prentice's remark just quoted was the prelude to the story he told the Buffalo Express reporter of his adventures while viewing Niagara falls for the first time.

Mr. Prentice and Thomas Adamson went to the falls, and they tried to keep together as they went from point to point viewing all the famous spots about the cataract. They spent an hour or so in viewing the falls from above, and then they put on rubber suits and started below. They went down the elevator and then down the stairway to the rocks. After a time they concluded that they had seen all that was to be seen below, and were upon the point of returning when Prentice told Adamson to go and ask one of the guides if there were anything else to be seen down there. Mr. Adamson turned about and went to hunt for the guide. He was gone about five minutes, and when he came back his friend Prentice was missing. Adamson was puzzled at the disappearance of Prentice. Adamson had spent about half an hour looking for Prentice, when the news reached him that his companion had been found down between the rocks up to his neck in water. In a few minutes after this news reached Adamson he was joined by Prentice, who told of his experiences after Adamson had left him to look for the guide.

Mr. Prentice said that after Adamson turned back he thought he would walk down into a gully between the rocks. He noticed that it was comparatively dry there. He was therefore considerably surprised when after he got down into the gully to have a stream of water two feet deep and moving with great violence strike him in the back of the legs. The stream was so strong that it staggered him, and to avoid being swept from his feet and carried on into the river he crouched down in an angle of one of the rocks, which he clung to the top of the rock with his hands and he did not dare to get up for fear the current would sweep him out from below the angle. He yelled for help, but the noise of the water drowned his cries. At one time he looked over the edge of the rock and saw the head of the most beautiful woman in the river. She had her head up to the level of the rock and was looking at him. He was on the point of giving up when a stranger who had also come down to the rocks saw him and motioned the guides. Prentice was hauled out with a pole. The stream of water that surprised him came from a millrace that is closed part of the time.

Complete Mankind

How to Attract

A Wonderful New Medical Preparation for Men Only. One cup may be had free on application.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Sores, Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chancres, Sores and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For getting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Clark's Condition Powd. They tone up the system, aid digestion, rid the blood of poisons, constipation, colic, kidney, disorder, and destroy worms, give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm, and are the only safe horse drugs.

The Saltman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

Murdered Boy's Mother Crazed.

STOCK CITY, Ia., Jan. 6.—Harry Bloomington, 13 years old, asked Fred Whitten, 13 years old, for a chew of tobacco. Whitten refused and Bloomington shot him through the heart. Bloomington fled into Nebraska, and when arrested said the shooting was accidental. The dead boy's mother is crazed by grief.

Use a Black-bull's... It is reported that the... floor has written a letter asking himself to vote for a Republican for United States senator. This upsets all of Black-bull's calculations, since, if it is true, it will prevent his reelection to the senate.

Lantern Prices to Increase.

WHOLESALE, Jan. 6.—All the leading lantern stores of the country, located at Wheeling, Titon, O., Detroit, Warren, O., Rochester, N. Y., Syracuse and New York city, have signed an agreement to regulate prices and production, and that advances in goods averaging 50 percent had been ordered.

Started Fire With Oil.

TOLEDO, Jan. 6.—Michael Grokowski undertook to start a fire with coal oil. The can exploded and literally tore the house to pieces, setting it on fire and consuming everything in it, even the wearing apparel of the inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Grokowski were burned about the chest and arms, and are in a serious condition. Mrs. Anna Grokowski, the daughter, will probably die.

Get the Best.

If you want an elegant lemon or vanilla extract, you need not pay a fancy price for it but insist upon having

ROUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

LEMON 10c. VANILLA 15c.

The flavor is just as delicate and the quality equal to the higher priced extracts. For sale everywhere. Put up in an oval bottle with a green label.

Royal Remedy and Extract Co., DAYTON, O.

FARM FOR SALE—A farm of 70 acres situated 3 miles northeast of Massillon, on which is a good orchard, a good house, barn and other outside buildings. For further particulars address, Peter Triner, Massillon, O.

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1/4 OFF 1/4 OFF 1/4 OFF

Bargains Galore.

Right in The Dawning of Better Times we make you this grand and most liberal offer.

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Have Come, Our Several very deals enable lower prices

CARPETS. Arriving Daily. New Patterns

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves. Dishes.

BENEDICT'S WHITE PALACE, 63-65 S. Erie St.

THE OLD AXIOM That we still lead the procession

Attention now my friends We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

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How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building. It is complete. It is done promptly on demand. When in want of anything in my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192

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